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FORM NO. 51-44A  
FEB 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY**  
SECURITY INFORMATION

**INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT NO.

25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY China/USSR

DATE DISTR. 13 May 1952

25X1 SUBJECT Marines of Soviet Far East Fleet at  
Lienyun Harbor

NO. OF PAGES 1

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

**REFERENCE COPY**

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

On 23 November 1951, 2,500 marines of the Soviet Far East Fleet arrived at  
Lienyun Harbor (119-29, 34-40). The headquarters of this fleet were at  
Tunghai (119-12, 34-34), with some personnel at Houyunt'aishan (119-29, 34-42),  
Tungliantao (119- , 34- ), Hsilientao (119- , 34- ), Hsimp'u (119-14,  
34-37), Yenweichiang (119-50, 34-28), Tap'u (119-15, 34-39), and Ch'ingk'ou  
(119-12, 34-50).

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FORM NO. 51-4AA  
FEB 1952

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY  
SECURITY INFORMATION

## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. 

25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 22 May 1952

SUBJECT River and Coastal Defense  Kwangtung

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.RETURN TO CIA  
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- a. A unified defense command is to be established over all harbors and bays in Kwangtung. An area within seven miles of the shore is to be constantly patrolled by the coastal defense command. Patrol boats cannot go beyond the seven mile limit.
- b. All vessels patrolling the coast are not to interfere with vessels which patrol the harbors, bays, and inland waterways. Coastal patrol vessels cannot enter harbors or bays without permission from the River Defense Command.

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- 25X1 1. [ ] Comment. In early January TENG was relieved of his position as commander of the Central and South China Navy and sent to Peiping to face charges of waste and irregularities in his command, [ ] 25X1
- 25X1 [ ] TENG was replaced by FANG Ch'iang.
- 25X1 2. [ ] WEN Po-hsi (温伯翕) was political commissar of the Kwangtung River Defense Headquarters, as of September 1951.
- 25X1 3. [ ] Comment. According to previous reports LI Huai-chang (李懷昌) has been chief of staff of the River Defense Headquarters.
4. [ ] 25X1
- LIN P'ing also held the positions of deputy political commissar, South China Military District Command; secretary of the South China Sub-Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party; and chief of the Island Control Bureau of Kwangtung.
- 25X1 5. [ ] Comment. [ ] 25X1
- coastal patrol boats have been mistaken for Nationalist vessels by the River Defense Command.

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## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. 

25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 22 May 1952

25X1 SUBJECT 1. New Naval Base, Hsiangshan Bay  
2. Harbor Dredging, Hsiangshan  
3. Chinese Communist Vessels at Kaot'ingNO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

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1. In early November 1951 the East China Military Area Command ordered HSU Hsiao-yp (徐小玉), garrison commander of the Choushan Islands (122-30- ),<sup>1</sup> to begin construction on a naval base in Hsiangshan Bay (121-29- ).<sup>2</sup> East China military authorities believed that the Choushan Islands were too vulnerable to attack and that the coastal area near Hsiangshan Bay could be more easily defended. In mid-November HSU arrived at Hsiangshan (121-51, 29-29) with Soviet adviser Kao-fu-mi-ssu-chieh (考密司夫契) and CH'EN Hsiang-chao (陳象照), a staff officer of the East China Navy.<sup>3</sup>
2. HSU ordered the recruitment of 30,000 laborers to improve the following four highways vital to the new naval base by the end of February 1952: the Ch'iangt'ou (121-47, 29-29)-Ssuchout'ou (121-46, 29-24) highway; the Hsiangshan-Shihp'u (121-56, 29-15) highway; the Hsiangshan-Ch'iangt'ou highway; and the Ssuchout'ou-Haining (120-32, 30-25) highway.
3. In early December 1951, two large dredgers arrived at Hsiangshan from Shanghai. The harbor was to be dredged to accomodate vessels with a 25-foot draft at low tide. The first dredging work was to be done between Hsitzefou (西澤浮) and Kaonichiang (121-44, 29-32); then the Hsiangshan inner harbor was to be dredged. More than 1,000 fishing boats were requisitioned to participate in the dredging work.
4. On 1 and 2 December 1951, 60 Soviet and Japanese technicians arrived at Hsiangshan and were billeted at the Continental Hotel and the Hsiangshan People's Education Hall.

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5. On 13 February 1952, two Chinese Communist warships, each painted gray, armed with 3-inch guns, and with a displacement of less than 1,000 tons, docked at Kaot'ing (122-13, 30-16).

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2. there were Soviet submarines based at Hsiangshan Harbor in November 1951.

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3. Comment. CH'EN Hsiang-chao is also known as CH'EN Ch'u-hsien (陳金鑄). He is a native of Huangyen (121-15, 28-41). He was graduated from the Mawei (119-26, 25-59) Naval Academy and commissioned as an officer in the Nationalist Navy assigned to the HAI NING (海寧). Later he entered the Anti-Japanese University and was sent by the Chinese Communists to study in the USSR.

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## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO.  25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 22 May 1952

25X1 SUBJECT 1. Naval Training Centers, Kwangtung  
2. Amphibious Maneuvers near Nanao

NO. OF PAGES 1

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1

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1. In November 1951, 2,700 students graduated from the Sea Affairs Personnel Training Center at Shachiao (沙角), Kwangtung. In late November these students were organized into the 12 Marine Regiment.<sup>1</sup> In early February 1952 they were transferred to Mawei (119-26, 25-59). The second class at this training center was composed of 2,500 men, mostly fishermen from Tungkuan (113-46, 23-02) and Paoan (113-56, 22-32).
2. In February 1952 the Kwangtung River Defense Headquarters and the Pearl River Islands Administration were setting up a seamen's training center at Chiangmen (113-06, 22-34). This center was to be commanded by WANG Tso-yao and to have 400 students. The training was to begin in March and end in June.
3. In mid-January the Swatow Naval Patrol Squadron held amphibious maneuvers near Nanao (117-06, 23-22) under the command of HO Kuang-cheng (何光政). The gunboats YU KUANG (有光) and CH'ING PING (慶平), 12 motor junks, and 1,200 troops participated in the maneuvers.

1.  Comment. As of February 1952, the 12 Marine Regiment was to be formed at Swatow,

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## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

25X1

COUNTRY China/Poland [REDACTED]

DATE DISTR. 13 May 1952

SUBJECT Naval Information, South China

NO. OF PAGES 2

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DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED]

NO. OF ENCLS.  
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1. In December 1951 the Sino-Polish Navigation Company, which was founded in Poland by the Chinese Communists, brought the 8,000 ton-transport HSI-ERH-SHA-LIN (商沙林) [REDACTED] to China, where it was converted into a warship. This company also brought seven transports of 3,000 to 4,000 tons [REDACTED] to China and five transports of 2,500 to 5,000 tons [REDACTED] to China. All these vessels were converted into warships.

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2. On 9 January 1952 the landing craft PAI CHAN (海戰) [REDACTED] was sent to Yulin from Canton with a shipment of radio equipment. The vessel was escorted by Soviet adviser Wei-pi-tu-le (維彼托勒) and 16 Chinese Communist marines.
3. On 16 February the flagship of the Kwangtung River Defense Command, the HAI NING (海寧), was turned over to the Central and South China Navy and reassigned to a sea defense squadron under the command of its new captain, LIANG Szu-jung (梁思榮). This ship left for Hainan on 19 February.
4. In late February Su-t'ao-k'ao-fa (蘇托可夫) ordered the vessels CHIEN MEN (劍門), SHIH MEN (石門), and CHI MEN (祁門) of the Ming Sung Industrial Company converted into small warships because they had good engines and had a speed exceeding 16 knots per hour.<sup>1</sup>
5. On 15 February 1952 the submarine V-203 left Hainan for Whampoa. This submarine had one small cannon, two 15-inch torpedo tubes, a crew of 22 officers and men, a displacement of 650 tons, and a speed of 18 knots.<sup>2</sup> At 4 p.m. on 17 February submarines RF-4 and RF-5 docked at Hsinfou, Whampoa. These two submarines each had one 132 mm cannon, two 21-inch torpedo tubes, and they each had two Soviet officers in addition to the Chinese crew, a displacement of 750 tons, a speed of 18 knots surfaced and 12 knots submerged, and radar equipment.

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6. On 13 February the Chinese Communists began the construction of wharves, oil tanks, and supply depots on Naozhou Island (110- , 20- ).

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1. these vessels ordered to Whampoa for overhaul in early April 1952. Press reports state that vessels of the Ming Sung Industrial Company were being converted to naval transports by the Chinese Communists in April.

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2. Comment. Presumably this is the speed when surfaced.

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**INFORMATION REPORT**

REPORT NO.  25X1

CD NO.

COUNTRY China

DATE DISTR. 22 May 1952

25X1 SUBJECT Northeast River Defense Squadron

NO. OF PAGES 2

NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1

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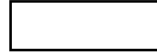
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In February 1952 the Chinese Communist Northeast River Defense Squadron was composed of the following ships:

- a. The river defense gunboat AMUR, a Soviet vessel sold to the Chinese Communists, with a displacement of 400 tons, a speed of 15 knots, 3 x 40 mm guns, 4 x 25 mm guns and 4 x 13 mm guns; stationed at T'ungchiang (132-29, 47-39).
- b. The converted freighter MUTANCHIANG, with a displacement of 600 tons, a speed of 10 knots, 6 x 25 mm guns and 2 x 13 mm guns; stationed at Chiamassu (130-21, 46-49).
- c. The river defense gunboat SUNGARI, a Japanese vessel turned over to the Chinese Communists by the USSR, with a displacement of 600 tons, a speed of 15 knots, 2 x 40 mm guns, 2 x 25 mm guns, and 2 x 13 mm guns; stationed at Harbin.
- d. The river defense gunboat T'UMENCHIANG, built at the Harbin Shipyards by the Chinese Communists, with a displacement of 300 tons and armed with 1 x 40 mm gun, 2 x 20 mm guns and 2 x 13 mm guns.
- e. The small gunboat USSURI, a Japanese vessel turned over to the Chinese Communists by the USSR, with a displacement of 300 tons, a speed of 12 knots, 2 x 40 mm guns, 2 x 20 mm guns, and 2 x 13 mm guns; stationed at Fuchin (131-59, 47-14).
- f. The river defense gunboat YALU, built at the Harbin Shipyards by the Chinese Communists, with a displacement of 300 tons, a speed of 9 knots, 1 x 40 mm gun, 2 x 20 mm guns, and 2 x 13 mm guns; stationed at Fuyu (124-49, 45-11).

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- g. The river defense gunboat YANG CHIANG (江江), built at the Harbin Shipyards by the Chinese Communists, with a displacement of 300 tons and armed with 1 x 40 mm gun, 2 x 20 mm guns, and 2 x 13 mm guns; stationed at Harbin.
- h. One unidentified vessel armed with 1 x 40 mm gun, 2 x 20 mm guns, and 2 x 13 mm guns; stationed at Aihwa (127-28, 49-59).

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